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of the several alphabets side by side, would be welcome in the interest of clearness. The sections on "Phonology" and "Inflection" form the kernel of the book, and to them one must give unstinted praise. The facts are marshaled in the same manner as in the *Grammar of Oscan and Umbrian*, and are stated with such reasonable conservatism, such clearness and fulness, that the student scarcely needs the guidance of an instructor. Following this are "Summaries of Characteristics" of groups and single dialects, where one can see at a glance the chief features of any dialect he may be working on. Next come 113 well-selected inscriptions with brief notes, followed by a bibliography and bibliographical notes. The book ends with a Glossary of words not found, or not fully treated, in Liddell and Scott, with frequent references to the *Grammar*, where further information may be found.

My conclusions as to the value of the book are based upon its use during the past semester with a class whose quickness in mastering the details of the dialects was convincing proof that the book would be of great service to the secondary teacher who wishes an accurate knowledge of the meaning of the Aeolic and Ionic elements in Homer, and to the college teacher in assisting in an interpretation of the documents he needs to employ in his special studies.

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Einleitung in die Altertumswissenschaft. Herausgegeben von ALFRED GERCKE UND EDUARD NORDEN. I. Band: 1, "Methodik," ALFRED GERCKE; 2, "Sprache," PAUL KRETSCHMER; 3, "Antike Metrik," ERNST BICKEL; 4, "Griechische und römische Literatur: Die griechische Poesie," ERICH BETHE; "Die griechische Prosa," PAUL WENDLAND; "Quellen und Materialien, Gesichtspunkte und Probleme zur Erforschung der griechischen Literaturgeschichte," ERICH BETHE UND PAUL WENDLAND; "Die römische Literatur," EDUARD NORDEN; "Die römisch-christliche Literatur," PAUL WENDLAND; "Quellen und Materialien, Gesichtspunkte und Probleme zur Erforschung der römischen Literaturgeschichte," EDUARD NORDEN. Leipzig und Berlin: Teubner, 1910. Pp. xi+588. M.13.

This is the first volume of a three-volume introduction to classical studies. The other volumes are promised for the year 1910, and are to have the following contents: II. Band: 1, "Privataltertümer," E. Pernice; 2, "Kunst," F. Winter; 3, "Religion und Mythologie," J. Wide; 4, "Philosophie," A. Gercke; 5, "Exakte Wissenschaften und Medizin," J. L. Heiberg. III. Band: 1, "Griechische Geschichte," C. F. Lehmann-Haupt; 2, "Hellenistisch-

römische Geschichte," G. Beloch; 3, "Geschichte der Kaiserzeit," E. Kornemann; 4, "Griechische Staatsaltertümer," B. Keil; 5, "Römische Staatsaltertümer," K. J. Neumann; 6, "Epigraphik, Papyrologie, Paläographie," B. Keil.

In this new introduction to classical studies the editors seek first of all to meet the needs of classical students in the universities. They plan a treatment that shall be intermediate between the elementary handbooks or the brief introductions, and the exhaustive volumes of Müller's *Handbuch* and Pauly-Wissowa. They seek also to furnish a handbook of thoroughly scholarly character yet so moderate in cost as to be within the reach of the ordinary classical teacher in the schools.

The work will include a comprehensive survey of the history of classical scholarship in each field, an exposition of the fundamental principles of each department, an orderly view of the numerous subordinate departments in each main division, and a suggestive treatment of the larger questions that are still under discussion or awaiting investigation. At every step there is to be a bibliography which shall serve to introduce the student to those special studies which have been epoch-making in each field, and to the best treatment today available for the discussion of present problems. The authors are for the most part men who have themselves contributed so much in their special fields that they are able to speak with authority, and to furnish a wealth of illuminating illustration from their own studies. In some of the departments the limits of space forbid treatment of details except for the purpose of illustration, but even here the illustrations are so plentiful and so significant, and they so often involve current discussions, that the reader finds after all a surprisingly large amount of detailed information.

The whole plan of giving in the text comprehensive statements of principles and broad results, of relating one department to another, of illustrating all by typical examples in detail, and of guiding the reader at every step to the articles and books that give the more exhaustive treatment, is admirably carried out. The book will be simply indispensable for the desk of every classical teacher. The mechanical work in the volume at hand is worthy of the contents; the ample page, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, with its large and clear type, is a delight to the eye.

The first section, "Methodik," by Alfred Gercke, serves as a broad survey of the whole subject, under the divisions "Formale Philologie" and "Sachliche Philologie." He traces step by step the close analogy between the processes under each of these disciplines, and their inseparable connection with history as broadly defined.

In the second division, "Sprache," Kretschmer makes no attempt to write a grammar of either Greek or Latin, but he gives a most valuable exposition of the method of linguistic study and the sources used, and a summary sketch of the history of the Greek and Latin languages (assuming for Greece the

following linguistic strata: [1] *Nichtindogermanische Urbevölkerung*; [2] *Ionier*; [3] *Achäer*; [4] *Westgriechen*). This is followed by a review of the methods of grammatical study in Greek and Latin and a summary of results under the general title, "Die Hauptkapitel der Grammatik," with the subdivisions, *Lautlehre*, *Flexionslehre*, *Wortforschung*, and *Syntax*. Kretschmer's work as a whole will give to the scholar who has had inadequate training in the new linguistic science precisely the orientation that he needs, and will serve as an admirable guide for the choice of books for further study.

In the brief section on "Antike Metrik" Bickel treats of the dactylic hexameter and of the iambic trimeter with considerable detail, but gives only a brief summary in the case of lyric verse. An appendix on prose rhythm in Greek and Latin is especially timely.

About half of the volume is given to Greek and Roman literature. In the first section of this part we have a brief sketch of the work of the several authors, confined necessarily to the most characteristic features. Brief sections on the preservation and transmission of ancient literature and on manuscripts and editions follow, the latter especially valuable for its bibliography. But the most suggestive chapters are those under the caption "Gesichtspunkte und Probleme"; here every page is significant for its tracing of the progress of literary forms, its exposition of sound principles of literary criticism, and its constant reference to the best and the latest critical discussions.

C. D. A.

First Year Latin: Preparatory to Caesar. By CHARLES E. BENNETT, Professor of Latin in Cornell University. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1909. Pp. x+281.

No one who has used Professor Bennett's *Latin Grammar* or his other excellent textbooks can doubt his ability to supply either school or college with books which shall be both concise and clear, and which shall in every respect meet the requirements made of them at the outset. The purpose of the present book is to prepare students for the work of the second year, which will presumably center around the reading of Caesar. That it will do this, and do it well, is certain.

Whether the subject-matter of the beginner's book should be presented in the order which Professor Bennett prefers, and for which he argues in his half of the book on the *Teaching of Latin and Greek in the Secondary School*, or whether it is better presented on the alternating principle of the majority of our beginners' books is a question which admits of much argument and no conclusive demonstration. The writer prefers the other method, and he is therefore inclined to say that Professor Bennett's book is serviceable not because of its method but in spite of it. But, given a capable teacher, any well-written book in the hands of willing students with a fair mental endowment will prepare for second-year Latin.

The promotion of a legitimate interest in beginners' books, though Professor Bennett is skeptical about this matter of interest, has never seemed to me to involve